

man in the remotest degree connected with Mr. Clay, or his friends.

It has been heretofore shewn that Gen. Jackson has no other authority but Mr. Buchanan; and Mr. Buchanan has none but what he derives from his own reflections, and a conversation with his friend Mr. Markley. But Mr. Markley speaks of no conversation or intercourse with Mr. Clay or any of his friends. It is entirely made up on his own thoughts and his own suggestions. Thus, Mr. Markley "advertised to the rumor" relative to the appointment of Mr. Adams Secretary of State "said it was calculated to injure the General." "He observed, Mr. Clay's friends were warmly attached to him; that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election;" that, if they did so, they could elect Mr. Adams or General Jackson at their pleasure; "but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter if they knew he had predetermined to prefer another to Mr. Clay for the first office in his gift," &c. Throughout the whole of this friendly conversation, now referred to after a lapse of almost three years, it seems that, so far from any information being derived from Mr. Clay or his friends, it is made up altogether of the thoughts, reasonings and suggestions, of his own mind, upon the state of parties, and what was likely to influence the votes of the friends of Mr. Clay, and what was the best mode of turning that influence in favor of Gen. Jackson.

It was foreseen that this would turn out nothing more than the speculations or probabilities by two active and confidential friends, both partisans of the General. It therefore became necessary to commit one or both of these gentlemen with Mr. Clay in such political ties and friendly intercourse, as would make him responsible for their acts and expressions; or to create a presumption that they were authorized to treat in his name. Thus, General Jackson says, "approached by one, who, as I understood, had always, to that moment, been on familiar and friendly terms with Mr. Clay;" he also says that Mr. Buchanan, "said he was informed by the friends of Clay," &c. &c.

Now, as to Markley: He was a member from Pennsylvania; a friend of Mr. Buchanan; consulting, as they often did, on the Presidential election. Mr. Markley attended the Crawford caucus, and, on that memorable occasion, voted for General Jackson, and afterwards voted for him in the election in the Houses; but at no period has been in favor of Mr. Clay, or acted with his friends. The part he seems to have taken in these consultations, the advice he gave, and the opinions he expressed, shew that he was an active agent of the General, and the counsellor of Mr. Buchanan.

Failing to make Mr. Markley the friend and responsible agent of Mr. Clay, it has since been attempted to infer the fact from his appointment to an office in Philadelphia. Look to the circumstances of his preferment to that office. After the election of the President was over, and he had faithfully voted for General Jackson, and he had last election in his own District, he presented the highest recommendation to the President, perhaps, ever offered in support of any man. He was strongly recommended by a large number of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by several officers of the State Government, of the highest character, by a great majority of the Representatives in Congress, as well as by the Bar. His recommendation was strongly pressed by his friends, and in a manner altogether irresistible. On no occasion has so much interest been excited. The appointment was made by the Secretary of the Treasury to an office in his Department, and in his own State, and is an evidence of the justice and liberality of the Administration.

And now, in the face of all this evidence, it is maintained, before the American People, that he was the friend and agent of Mr. Clay, making corrupt propositions to Mr. Buchanan, and that this office is his reward. So, to effect their object upon Mr. Clay, they do not hesitate to renounce their friend, to expose him to the odium of the public, and, knowing that he could not be relied on to sustain the charge, they have accused him of every crime, and pronounced him not only an unwilling but an incredible witness. Mr. Markley, a member of Congress, the friend of Mr. Buchanan, the supporter of Gen. Jackson, recommended by the members of his own State Legislature, by a large majority of the friends of Gen. Jackson in Congress, for the high office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is now pronounced of infamous character, and unfit to give any evidence, and unworthy of belief if he does.

Mr. Buchanan has declared that he is not the friend of Mr. Clay, nor his agent, nor the agent of any other person; but was as the friend of General

Jackson, and on his own responsibility. Now, then, does this communication attach to Mr. Clay? It has not been traced to any individual connected with him in the remotest manner.

Mr. Buchanan did not consider the conversation with Markley as anything more than the casual remarks of two friends, accidentally met, and concurring, "as they often did," on the best mode of securing the election of their mutual friend. He did not deem it in the light of a proposition, or as a communication from any other source. Whatever erroneous impression may, therefore, have been entertained on this subject, it is hoped that his assurance will be satisfactory—that the mistake, as well as the injustice done Mr. Clay, and all his friends, will be promptly and honestly acknowledged.

Besides the absurdity of holding Mr. Clay responsible for the opinions or the conduct of every particular individual who may be attached to his person, or to his political interest, there is wickedness as well as folly in connecting him with every idle speculation and rumor, and referring to him every expression of every busy and officious friend. How much worse, when private, familiar, and confidential intercourse is violated, to draw forth sentiments from his enemies to palm upon the public and fix on him. What public man could stand such an ordeal? There is a consciousness in innocence which defies detraction—a power in truth which will prevail over falsehood and malice—a sentiment in the bosom of every honest man, to which the injured never appealed in vain.

This view of the case is preparatory to the examination of the charge founded on the information of Gen. Jackson, as it is now explained by Mr. Buchanan.

It is now freely submitted, whether, even making Mr. Clay responsible for all that has been uttered by his friends, there is any thing developed which, in the slightest degree, attaches to him, or his friends, or any individual of them.

The subject is instructive, and will be resumed.

#### HAMPDEN.

Our readers may remember, that preparations have been making, for sometime past, to despatch a vessel over the Falls of Niagara, with a view of ascertaining the result, and gratifying the numerous persons who would be drawn together by the novelty of the scene. The following is the result:

#### PASSAGE OF THE VESSEL OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Extract of a letter to the printers of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Buffalo, September 9.

I would have written yesterday some few lines on the subject of the condemned ship, but it was utterly impossible. The houses at the Falls were so thronged, that almost every inch of the floor was occupied as comfortable apartments. My companions and myself slept upon three straws for a bed, and a feather turned edgeways for a pillow. At about two o'clock, P. M. the word was given "she comes!" "she comes!" and in about half an hour, she struck the first rapid, keeled over very much and lost her masts and spars, which caused her again to right. Imagine to yourself, a human being on

board, and the awful sensations he must have experienced on her striking the rapid, which appeared for a moment to the beholders to be her last; but as I observed before, on her masts giving way, she again righted and turned sideways, in which course she proceeded to the second rapid, where she struck and stuck about a minute, and seemed as though the elements made their last and desperate effort to drive her over this rapid. She was thrown completely on her side, filled and again righted, and proceeded on her course.

Here let me remark, there were two bears, a Buffalo, a dog, and several other animals on board. The bears now left the wreck and laid their course for shore, where they were caught and brought up to Mr. Brown's Hotel, and sold for \$5 a piece. The Buffalo likewise left the schooner, but laid his course down the falls, and was precipitated over them, and was killed, as is said, by a spar falling across his back: as for the other animals, it is not known what became of them.

The vessel after going over the second rapid was turned stern foremost, in which way she was precipitated over the mighty falls, and when about half way over, her keel broke, and in a few seconds, she was precipitated over the mighty falls, and when about half way over, her keel broke, and in a few seconds she was torn to fragments. There were probably from thirty to fifty thousand spectators who witnessed this novel and imposing spectacle.

The death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon the Astrologer, in an old book entitled the Prophecy of

Robert Atken, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments:—In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the state. His king will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail.—The power of God, which reigneth over all, will be with him off his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan his loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man.

The mind is stricken with awe at the contemplation of the succession of catastrophes by which the chair of the British premier has been vacated, within a few years. Mr. Percival perished by the hand of an assassin. Lord Castlereagh, who succeeded him, fell by his own hand. The Earl of Liverpool, who then ascended the seat, is now lying prostrate in political death, under a stroke of apoplexy, and scarcely has Mr. Canning made his ministerial arrangements, when he also is summoned by the Angel of death. How unstable and transitory is all human power. Lord Castlereagh denominated the seat of office "a bed of thorns." We think it may be more truly styled a bed of death.

Some time this week, two colored persons at a public house near Joanna Purse, had a dispute whilst playing at cards. They (as we have been informed) agreed upon butting, (or fighting head to head,) when one was unfortunately killed. The survivor was lodged in the county jail.

#### Reading Journals.

**Lord Goderich.**—We have been several times informed of who is the Lord Goderich charged by the King of England with the formation of the new cabinet. It is the Mr. Robinson who was one of Mr. Canning's late cabinet, who stood high in his confidence, and on whom at his late appointment a peerage was conferred. This practice of bestowing titles in monarchical governments, of which the consequence is, that the individual is afterwards called by another name, sometimes embarrasses even those among us who are the tolerably conversant in temporary history. Very well informed men are sometimes sorely puzzled, when an individual with a name of which they never heard before, appears to have started into a sudden notoriety, and after all he is perhaps but an old acquaintance with a new title. Mr. Canning, on being elevated to the station of Prime Minister of England, chose not to accept of a peerage, and he was in the right. The simple name of Geo. Canning was a more illustrious appellation than the proudest title in the realm.

N. Y. E. Post.

**Knocking Off.**—Twenty-seven Journeyman Tailors, lately in the employment of Messrs. Robb and Winebrenner, were last week bound over in the Mayor's Court, to answer a charge of conspiracy. The substance of the alleged misdemeanor is understood to be, that the defendants struck simultaneously for higher wages, and refused, one and all, to work for less than the demanded advance of wages.

U. S. Gaz.

**COLUMBUS, Sept. 13.**

**Distressing Accident.**—On Wednesday the 5th inst. a few miles from this place, Mr. LEONARD SAUL, and his 2 sons, unfortunately lost their lives, by descending into a well filled with damp, or carbonic acid gas.

The well had been commenced sometime before, and at the time this melancholy accident happened was about 30 feet deep. They had not yet come to water. A son-in-law of Mr. Saul's was let down in the afternoon, but had not reached the bottom before he desired to be drawn up again, exclaiming, that he could not stand it to stay down in the well. One of Mr. Saul's sons then descended who fell lifeless at the bottom. Another of his sons followed to see what had happened to his brother, who quickly shared the same fate. Mr. Saul then prepared to descend, anxious to learn what had befall his sons, and was in vain cautioned as to the result of such rashness by his son in-law.

He had been let down but a few feet, before he fell out of the bucket to the bottom of the well—joining in death his unfortunate sons. The bodies were drawn out, and some means used to resuscitate them, but in vain. So strongly was this well charged with the deleterious gas, that a candle let down only a few feet, was instantly extinguished.

Mr. Saul was a respectable citizen of about 50 years of age—his sons were just entering the prime of life. A little prudence on their part might have saved the lives of these unfortunate men. A well charged with damp can be told by its extinguishing a candle let down in it; and the deleterious gas may be destroyed by burning straw in the well, or some other combustible.

During a single week nearly 1000 persons have arrived at New York from Europe, as steerage passengers!—Large numbers have also arrived at other ports, making in all, probably not less than two thousand. The largest portion are probably from Great Britain and Ireland; but considerable numbers from Germany and Switzerland. In addition to this, a very large number of the same class of emigrants, are constantly coming into the United States from Canada, Nova Scotia, and other places. Many of them, though not of the upper class of society, are yet possessed of some property.

**Disease in Chile.**—The ship William and Henry, Low, has arrived at Gloucester from Valparaiso, and reports that during the latter part of May and the first part of June, more rain fell in Chile, than ever was known by the oldest inhabitant. It swept off most of their grain mills, and one thousand five hundred houses at Santiago. It was estimated that the damage done would amount to 2 millions of dollars. The rivers rose so rapidly that the mail was not received from Santiago for 10 days, a distance of one mile.

The Chileans will in all probability

need some supplies, and a few cargoes of our bread stuffs, &c. might, we should think, be disposed of advantageously.

The Lexington Reporter, of the 1st of September, gives a list of the members of the Legislature of Kentucky, classing them according to their preferences on the Presidential question, by which it appears that there are, in the Senate, in favor of the Administration, 21; for General Jackson, 17. In the House, for the Administration, 54; for Jackson, 45. The elections having been made with reference to the question, it is clear that a majority of the State of Kentucky is in favor of the existing Administration. *Nat. Int.*

**Mr. Giles.**—Governor of Virginia, in his anti-tariff toast, last 4th of July, says, "Southerns will not long pay tribute!" and Dr. Thomas Cooper, President of the South Carolina College, in his anti-tariff speech, at Columbia, said, "that we shall before long be compelled to calculate the value of our Union, and to inquire of what use to us is this most unequal alliance!!!" Such language and allusions from men who stand thus high in the public estimation! The very cement of our political salvation thus lightly spoken of! In our youthful dreams we had fondly cherished the idea that our present government was to be perpetual, and the more sober reflections of manhood found nothing to dissipate the pleasing expectation. But what clouds and heavy darkness rest upon the prospects of our old age! The main pillar in the temple of our liberty broken to pieces, and the beautiful fabric which it supported lying in magnificent ruins upon its desolated columns!!

*Augusta (Geo.) Courier.*

"Freedom's Journal," a paper printed in New York, and conducted by two colored gentlemen of the names of Cornish and Russworm, has been denounced by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, as exerting an unfavorable influence upon our colored population, and as unworthy of the support of the wise and good" among us. It was not long since that one of these editors, in a tour to the Eastward, felt himself highly insulted by the offer of a seat in the gallery of a church! The Journal is utterly opposed to the African colonization plan, and indeed seems seriously to entertain the Utopian scheme of raising the colored population to a perfect equality, in all respects, with the whites. The course of the Journal is as impolitic as it is absurd.

*Frederian.*

*From the Sussex Register.*

I undertake to maintain that animal heat originates from food and is produced from active heat in the heart, & not in the lungs, as physiognomists contend. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

Newtown, Aug. 28, 1827.

Mr. Symmes is always engaged inside, where one scarcely likes to follow him.

U. S. Gaz.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

**SENATOR.**  
William Barber.

**ASSEMBLY.**  
Thompson T. Bonner, Col. James Reed.

**COMMISSIONER.**  
Jacob Fiekes.

**AUDITOR.**  
Robert Smith.

**DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.**

William McCurdy.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY, Dr. C. Smith, Samuel Witherow.

CORONERS,

Adani Swope.

John Houck.

**Democratic Ticket.**

**SENATOR.**  
Henry Logan.

**ASSEMBLY.**  
Ezra Blythe, Allen Robbinette, COMMISSIONER, Thomas Ehrhart, AUDITOR, Philip Bishop, Jr. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, John Wolford.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY, Dr. John Parshall, Dr. Charles Blish, CORONERS, Wm. Gilliland, Jr. Wm. Roy.

## WOMAN.

There are who lightly speak with scornful smiles,  
Of Woman's faith, of Woman's artful wiles;  
Who call her false in heart, & weak in mind,  
The slave of fashion, and to reason blind.  
She may be such amid the gilded bowers,  
Where changing follies serve to waste the hours;

But bear her from the giddy world afar,  
And place her lonely, like the evening star,  
And with as bright, as pure, as calm a beam,  
Her milder virtues will serenely gleam:  
Go, place her by the couch of pale disease,  
And bid her give the feverish pulses ease;  
Say, will she not the task unmurmuring bear,  
To soothe the anguish'd, how with tender care—

To trim the midnight lamp, and from her eye,  
Tho' dim with watching, bid soft slumber fly;  
With lightly whisper'd voice, and noiseless tread,

Glide, like an angel round the sick man's bed;  
With tireless patience watch the speaking eye,  
And all unmask'd his slightest wants supply.

It is not her's to quell the storm of war,  
To rule the state, or thunder at the bar;  
It is not her's to captivate the heart,  
With potent eloquence's restless art;

To sit with men in legislative hall,

To govern realms, or mark the course & fall—  
These things are not for her—'tis Woman's care

Alone, to rear the shoots that flourish there;  
To list the lisping voice, with joy resounding,

To watch the first unfolding of the mind,  
The springing dawn of intellectual day,

The brighter beam of reason's perfect ray;  
To wipe the starting tear from childhood's eye,

To soothe his little woes, his wants supply,  
To drink of science's fount, that she may store

His opening mind with all her grateful tore:

To guard his morals with unceasing care,

And bend for him the suppliant knee in pray'r:

Then give him, in his full and perfect worth,

To serve the land that smil'd upon his birth.

Such Woman is—and shall proud Man for bear;

The converse of the mind with her to share;

No, she with him shall knowledge's pages scan,

And be the partner, not the toy of man!

When smit with ruthless fortune's adverse gale,

Ev'n his stern spirit seems at length to quail;

When all his hopes are wreck'd, his health has flown,

And strangers claim the lands he call'd his own;

When friends, who flutter'd 'neath his summer sky,

With brow estrang'd, his altered fortunes fly;

Then, Woman, it is thine, with changeless heart,

In all his wretchedness to bear a part;

To quit the scenes thy smiles could once illumine,

And sink with him to poverty and gloom;

To soothe his sorrows, calm his aching head;

And hang in speechless fondness o'er his bed;

His woes, his wants, his sufferings to share,

Thine alter'd lot, without one plaint to hear,

To lock thy silent sorrows in thy breast,

And smile as thou wert wont, in days more blest;

His steps to follow earth's farthest verge,

O'er icy mount, or ocean's foaming surge;

With hopes of better days his heart to cheer,

And when he smiles, to shed thy first fond tear.

Such changeless faith is Woman's, constant still,

Thro' each reversing scene of good and ill,

When Man is crush'd by storms that o'er him roll,

Then rises Woman's timid, sinking soul:

Pain, peril, want, she fearlessly will bear,

To dash from man the cup of dark despair;

And only asks, for all her tireless zeal,

To share his fate—what'er he feels, to feel—

To breathe in his fond arms her latest breath,

And murmur out the lov'd one's name in death.

## FOR SALE,

A 2 story Brick House & Lot,  
On York street, Gettysburg, between the  
Public Offices and the Bank.—Also,

## A PLANTATION,

Adjoining the Town of Oxford, Adams county, containing 240 ACRES, on which are two good houses, an elegant  
Brick Barn, and an Orchard; the whole in fine order. A bout 60 acres of the Farm are in good Timber  
and a large quantity of first rate Meadow.

The property will be shewn by the subscriber to any person wishing to purchase—

A good title will be given, clear of all incumbrances.

JOHN HERSH, SEN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 11.

## FOR SALE,

## A Valuable Farm,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant town-  
ship, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey,  
deceased, Robert Galbreath, Charles Smith and others, containing 191  
ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two story

Brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggonshed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good spring. There are about 16 acres of meadow; and 10 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Daniel Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

Martin Keller.

July 24.

An Apprentice to the  
Printing Business,  
Will be taken at this Office.

## Willet C. Ogilby,

Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an Office in the room  
lately occupied by M. Gallagher,  
in Baltimore-street, two doors from the  
Diamond.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

15 or 1600 BUSHELS  
Of Good Merchantable

## Flaxseed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest Market  
price, will be given by the Sub-  
scriber, for about

15 or 1600 BUSHELS

Of Good Merchantable

FLAX-SEED,

delivered at his Mill in Mcallen-town-  
ship.

Samuel Diehl.

Sept. 18.

A FARMER'S FORTUNE!

A VALUABLE

PLANTATION

FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Reading township, A-  
dams county, Pa. about 12 miles  
east of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of  
Andrew Bough, Adam Miller and others,  
known as the property of Colonel

James Chamberlain, dec'd, containing

240 ACRES, more or less.

The Improvements are a large and  
commodious two-story log  
weather-boarded HOUSE, a  
large log weather-boarded Barn,  
a three-story Spring-house, and  
Granary, under which is a never-failing  
Spring, a Waggon-shed and Corn-crib,  
a Carriage-house, and other convenient  
Out-buildings:—Also, a new and sub-  
stantial

## SAVE COSTS.

ALL persons indebted to the Sub-  
scriber, are requested to pay the  
same before the middle of October  
next. He hopes this notice will pre-  
vent the necessity of resorting to more  
disagreeable measures.

Robert Taylor.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Fellow-Citizens:

SOLICITOUS of both the honor  
and advantage of being elected SIE-  
RIFF of Adams County, I earnestly  
and respectfully invite your attention  
to the plain, studiously limited, and  
unvarnished detail of such facts, as, I

am induced to hope, will aid, and indeed  
fortify, my claims to your support,  
in obtaining that situation. To the  
Patriot, and to the man of virtue,  
feeling and honor, the claims of the  
Soldier are never indifferent.

I marched as a Captain, from Get-  
tysburg, on the — day of March, 1814,  
at the head of 110 effective militia vol-  
unteers for Erie, was captured by the

Indians in the memorable affair of  
Chippewa; instantly stripped by them to  
a state of nudity; was run through  
the British encampment to that of the

Indians; (and the word run, in the Indian  
practice, is a severe and merciless  
ordeal,) plundered besides by my  
savage captors, of nearly 300 dollars,  
my watch, and every other article of  
value. In beseeching the British com-  
mander, Gen. Riall, to have my prop-  
erty, particularly my clothing, restor-  
ed to me, he replied, with a sneer, that  
"whatever the Indians got, was legitimate  
spoil." I was there retained under  
guard for three days, in a state of  
absolute starvation; nor was it until  
the evening of the fourth day, that I  
drew any rations. I was subsequently  
sent under guard to York, Kingston,  
Montreal and Quebec, and from thence  
to Halifax, remaining, with my unfor-  
tunate companions, as a prisoner of  
war, until the conclusion of peace, a-  
bove nine months. Three months of  
that time I had neither coat, hat or  
vest; and marched through the prin-  
cipal towns of Canada, where the finger  
of scorn was pointed. I was also  
charged with being a British subject,  
and threatened to be hung. At Que-  
bec we were put into the hold of a ship,  
in which we sailed for Halifax; and in  
that loathsome and killing situation,  
we continued three days without any  
sustenance whatever; and after those  
three days of starvation also, we were  
constrained, during the subsequent 15  
days, to live upon one-fourth part of a  
common soldier's allowance, and that  
even nasty, full of worms, and thrown  
to us in the hold as it to so many dogs;  
the water too was perfectly rotten.

Any thing like a minute recital of  
the mortifications, indignities and hard-  
ships, which we suffered during our  
captivity with our insolent and inhu-  
man keepers, would be impossible, and  
tend only to excite unavailing indigna-  
tion.

The derangement of my private af-  
fairs during my prolonged absence, the  
embarrassment of the times, and the  
sudden depreciation of property, pre-  
cipitated me down hill from one unfor-  
tunate gradation to another, until my  
pecuniary condition, from being com-  
fortable and prosperous at the period  
of my embarkation into the public ser-  
vice, became worse than nothing. In  
seeking the situation of Sheriff, I res-  
pectfully, although reluctantly, put  
forward these eventful incidents of my  
humble life, cordently hoping that

they will secure your co-operation in  
my favor, on the present occasion. On  
the score of personal deportment, I  
trust I have nothing to fear.

I am, with great respect, your hum-  
ble and obedient servant,

Samuel White.

Gettysburg, York Spring, Sept. 18.

## Orphans' Court

## SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the  
Orphans' Court of Adams county,  
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on  
Saturday the 6th day of October next,  
on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,  
Containing 150 ACRES, more or less,  
situate in Reading township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yetts,  
William Weidaw and others, contain-  
ing 100 acres, more or less, on which  
are erected a two-story stone dwelling  
house, stone kitchen, stone spring  
house, log barn, log dwelling house and  
log stable—seized and taken in execu-  
tion as the estate of Tobias Starry.—  
ALSO,

A Tract of Land,  
situate in Reading township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Valentine  
Hollinger, Jacob Nagle, and others,  
containing 30 acres, more or less—sei-  
zed and taken in execution as the es-  
tate of Henry Picking.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,  
situate in Reading township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Joseph Mil-  
ler, Hugh McSherry and others, con-  
taining 13 acres, more or less, on which  
are erected a two-story log weather-  
boarded dwelling house and kitchen,  
potter's shop and kiln, log barn (weather-  
boarded) and an orchard.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,  
situate in Hamilton township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Daniel Brun-  
er, John Sturgeon and others, con-  
taining 3 acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,  
situate in Hamilton township, Adams  
county, bounded by other lands of John  
Hildebrand and Copowago creek, con-  
taining 15 acres, more or less, (part  
clear and part in timber.)—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,  
situate in Hamilton township, Adams  
county, adjoining other lands of John  
Hildebrand, containing 15 acres, more  
or less.—ALSO,

A certain Lot,  
situate in the town of Berlin, fronting  
on the turnpike, adjoining lands of  
Betsy Deal and others, on which are  
erected a two-story brick dwelling  
house and kitchen, frame store house,  
log barn and corn crib.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,  
situate in Hamilton township, Adams  
county, adjoining other lands of John  
Hildebrand, containing 15 acres, more  
or less.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,  
situate in Hamilton township, Adams  
county, adjoining other lands of John  
Hildebrand, Michael King and others,  
containing 20 acres, more or less—  
seized and taken in execution as  
the estate of John Hildebrand.—  
ALSO,

The life estate of John Bringman in  
A Tract of Land,  
situate in Straban township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of William Mc-  
Clellan, Jr. George Walter and others,  
containing 170 acres, more or less, on  
which are erected a brick dwelling  
house and log barn.—ALSO,

The one-third part of two  
adjoining Lots of Ground,  
situate in Littlestown, adjoining lands  
of Jacob Winkett, Jr. and others, on  
which are erected a log dwelling house  
and log stable—seized and taken in ex-  
ecution as the estate of Thomas Bring-  
man.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,  
situate in Franklin township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Samuel  
Hughes, David Newman and others,  
containing 600 acres, more or less, on  
which are erected a log dwelling house  
and log stable—seized and taken in ex-  
ecution as the estate of James Clark.—  
ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,  
situate in Franklin township, Adams  
county, containing 7 acres, more or  
less, adjoining lands of Michael Lau-  
ver, Anthony Deardorff and others.—  
ALSO,

One other Lot,  
in said township, adjoining lands of  
Christian Wist, William McClellan &  
others, containing 10 acres, more or  
less.—ALSO,

One other Lot,  
situate in Franklin township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of James Mor-  
row and others, containing 6 acres,  
more or less—seized and taken in ex-  
ecution as the estate of William Smith.—  
ALSO,

A Tract of Land,  
situate in Mountpleasant township, A-  
dams county, adjoining lands of Henry  
Eickenrode, Nicholas Marshall and others,  
containing 50 acres, more or less,  
on which are erected a two-story log  
weather-boarded dwelling house, with a  
stone back building, log barn, log smith  
shop, log tenant house and an orchard.—  
ALSO,